THE BOILING OF THE CALDRON IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The great Meeting, announced some days ago, of the friends of "Southern Rights and South- W. HAYNE announced that the Hon. R. W. BARNWELL ern Co-operation," was held at Hibernian Hall, and Hon. A. P. BUTLER were in thecity, and moved that a in the city of Ch. in the city of Charleston, on Tuesday night last. JOHN RUTLEDGE presided, assisted by a roll of sixty of the most respectable gentlemen of the city as Vice Presidents, and six Secretaries; and the proceedings were such as might be expected from avowed Disunionists, who are bent upon the establishment of a Southern Confederation, as the most lishment of a Southern Confederation, as the most feasible plan for effecting their object. In those proceedings, which are subjoined, the reader canunited in feeling, and following the advice of those whose not fail to discover evidences of a blind fatuity, which not only disables these gentlemen from seeing themselves as others see them, but prevents them realizing the perdition, the absolute ruin, to which they, as well as the separate State Secessionists, are attempting to drag the State of South Carolina, and themselves along with it.

wests, by such great and benign sympathies of blood, of taracter, and historical action, as to make their separation plorable, dangerous, and unwise. And what reason is there despair of their union? The precise and the precise of their union.

Messrs. A. G. MAGRATH and others, Committee, &cc. Letter of Hon. J. L. Orr.

If the State is to be put upon the perils of separate secession, and your beautiful city is to share the fate of Moscow, in God's name let it not be done by a minority of the people. If the immediate Actionists have by accident secured a majority of the Convention, and are resolved in pushing their advantage to the uttermost limit, we have no recourse left but to instruct the delegates elect through public meetings of the people. I had hoped that the Convention would be left untrammelled to act with wisdom, according to circumstances, when it assembled.

The late proceedings of the Actionists, wherever they have had the strength to move, has dispelled that illusion; and if the schemes of the leaders cannot be frustrated, then secession is a fixed fact. The people, however, in my judgment, are not with them, and whenever the issue is made the self-appointed leaders will be rooted, overwhelmed by the voice of the people rebulking their temerity. In such an issue, gentlemen, they will be beaten in the mountain districts. Our people here are not submissionists; nearly all are for resistance, and fer efficient resistance to the Clay Compromise; but they have yet to be convinced that they have more counage and patriotism than their Georgis and North Carolina neighbors. They have too much modesty to thrust themselves forward as the only champions of Southern rights and Southern bonor. They believe that Georgia, Alsbams, and Mississippi are as spirited as South Caroline, and that there is no very startling disgrace in their waiting for the co-operation of these States.

I an gratified that you have originated the meeting in Charleston. Every South Carolinian has sited interest.

It no very starting disgrace in their watting for the co-operation of these States.

I am gratified that you have originated the meeting in
Charleston. Every South Carolinian has vital interest in
this question, but the people of your city are peculiarly involved when you are advertised in advance that you can become a second Moscow without exciting any sympathy from
the interior. The meeting will have a happy influence, and
will, I trust, be followed up by other meetings of our friends
in every district and parish in the State, and the seal of condemnation by the people put upon the read and unfortunate

demonstron by the people put upon the rash and unfortunal move of separate State action.

I am, very truly, yours, &c...
JAMES L. ORR. Meesrs. A. G. MAGRATH and others, Committee.

Col. Chesnut's Letter.

CAMBEN, JULY 27, 1851.

Gentlement : A few days since I received your letter of the 19th instant, inviting me to be present at a meeting of the citizens of Charleston, to be held on Toesday, the 29th July instant, for the purpose of defining their position in reference to the present political position of the State, as favorable to co-operation for the purpose of resistance, and opposed to separate State action under existing circumstances.

I feel and acknowledge the honor of your invitation, and regret that I am not able to be present.

I agree entirely in the position you have indicated, and think it points to the only true and wise policy for the State. A concerted action on the part of the Southern States must produce redress and security in the Union, or result in our independence as a Southern Confederacy out of it. With either condition I believe South Carolins would be satisfied. For myself, however, I consider the first not very probable, and prefer the latter as farnishing the only permanently safe condition. Any step, therefore, which leads to the attainment of this end has my hearty concurrence, and will receive whatever support I can give.

While the citizens of Charleston to this great end feel it

while the citizens of Charleston to this great end feel it AUXILIARY SOUTHERN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

reparated from us. I feel a strong hope (as their policy is liesapproved by a large majority of the State) that they will in heir patriotism fall back cheerfully upon us and co-operate or a great and common purpose.

I have the honor to be your fellow-citizen,

I have the honor to be your f

To Meesrs. A. G. Magrath, P. D. Torre, and oth

"Immediately after the reading of these letters, Col. Isaac committee of three be appointed to conduct these gentlemen to the hall, and that, out of respect to them, the bu

"At the return of the committee, accompanied by these dis-tinguished gentlemen, the warmest and most cuthusiasti welcome greeted them, and conveyed to them the assurance patriotic devotion to their State had been among the chie dements of a character which ennobled them and dignified

W. PERONNEAU FINLEY, Esq. then rose, and, after a brief address, introduced the following RESOLUTIONS :

Carolina, and themselves along with it.

We publish also certain proceedings of the Separate State Secessionists, held on Monday evening, (the evening preceding the "Co-operation" meeting,) that our readers may be informed of the exact position of the antagonist parties into which the Disunionists of South Carolina are divided.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CHARLESTON ON TUES-DAY LAST.

1. Resolved, That the aggressive measures of the Federal Government, in connexion with various exhibitions of public Government, and otherwise, for a series of years, indicate, in our opinion, a deep-rooted hostility to the interests of the South, and a settled purpose to deprive the Southern States, or account of their peculiar institutions, of their original rask as sovereigns and equals in this Confederacy; and that the invitable result of such proceedings, if allowed to take their course, must be ultimately the entire abolition of negro slavery in the South, and the erection in place of our Faderal Union of a connexion with various exhibitions of public Government, in connexion with various exhibitions of public Government, in connexion with various exhibitions of public Government, and otherwise, for a series of years, indicate, in our opinion, a deep-rooted hostility to the interests of the South, and a settled purpose to deprive the Southern States, or account of their peculiar institutions, of their original rask or account of their peculiar institutions, of their original rask or account of their peculiar institutions, of their original rask or account of their peculiar institutions, of their original rask or account o

PUBLIC MEETING AT CHARLESTON ON TUES.

This meeting was held in pursuance of a call, which had been very numerously signed, of those who are in favor of Co-operation and opposed to Separate State Action, for the purpose of resistance under existing circumstances." Notwith standing the storm and heavy rain, which occurred at the hour for assembling, the meeting was very large, filling the Hall, and many who came failed to gain admittance.

At the appointed hour, Nelson Mitchell, Esq. moved the organization of the meeting and the appointment of the officers.

The following letters were then read by A. C. MAGRATH, Esq., having been received in reply to the invitations which had been addressed to those gentlemen to be present at the meeting:

Letter of Langdon Cheves.

Sayarran, July 28, 1851.

Genylement of the officers.

Letter of Langdon Cheves.

Sayarran, July 28, 1851.

Genylement of the officers of composition to the invitations which it contains, as well as by the manner of it and I regret very much that it is alogether out of any power to attend the meeting. I concurs satisfy in the object of the meeting. I have several times within the last twenty year contenting. I have several times within the last twenty year contenting the meeting. I have several times within the last twenty year contenting the meeting of doubt. That right is the right of a sovereign State—of which, I suppose, no Southern man will venture to express a doubt. But I think spearse to the street of the grade of the providing of the very common to desidon, one of the price of the street of the sum of the present and the course of the control of their rices and the sum of the control of the right of a sovereign State—of which, I suppose, no Southern man will venture to express a doubt. But I think spearse to the sum of the present of the control of the present of the sum of the present of the control of the present of the control of the present of the sum of the present of the control of the present of the control of the present of the contr

cession would be eminently premature and unwise at this time, when we may fairly calculate on the co-operation of character, and historical action, as to make their separation deplorable, dangerous, and unwise. And what reason is there to despair of their union? The precise question under defiberation is not a year old. I think, indeed, this is more than time enough to make us certain of our injuries—they are so great and obvious—and to satisfy us that we cannot exist under the present Government of the United States without being a degraded and oppressed people. But I should think it, nevertheless, a short time within which for a people to be sequired to decide on a question so momentous as a great revolutionary change of Government; for such, undoubtedly, secession must be considered. For myself, I think we ought to secede, but not alone; and I have an ardent hope and a sanguine belief that the Southern States will resist, by a united effort, though not on the instant. We have few, perhaps no examples of such speed in the movement of nations; and, if we have any, I believe the results will not be found to have been always happy. I pray God to inspire your defiberations with his wisdom, his truth, and his power.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant, LANGDON CHEVES.

Messre. A. G. Magnark and others, Committee, &cc.

terly suicidal in its enecus, in the stability of our institutions.

5. Resolved, That, while we are opposed to the separate the separate of t

Letter of Hon. J. L. Orr.

Andreases, July 24, 1851.

General second of profound regret to me that a previous engagement precludes the possibility of my attending your meeting on the 29th instant.

Meetings all over the State by the Co-operationists are imperatively demanded, if the State is to be saved from the perils of secession. The sentiments offered at the 4th of July celebrations in the parishes—and you have, no doubt, observed that nearly all the exhibition of public opinion in favor of separate State sction has come from one Congressional district in the parishes—evince a spirit of proscription and intolerance against the Co-operationists which furnishes a besutiful commentary on the professions of the Actionist that they desire harmony may be preserved in the State. I have no doubt that they will give us the harmony which the wolf gives to the lamb.

If the State is to be put upon the perils of separate secession, and your beautiful city is to share the fate of Moscow, in God's name let it not be done by a minority of the people. If the immediate Actionists have by accident secured a majority of the Convention, and are resolved in pushing their advantage to the uttermost limit, we have no recourse left but

of all emergencies and to be prepared for all results. " After the reading of the resolutions, the meeting was addressed by Hon. A. P. Burnes in opposition to separate State action. Although evidently laboring under severe in disposition, he spoke with animation and great effect.

"The Hon. ROBERT W. BARNWELL followed in an address of considerable length, addressed to the point of the inability of the State to sustain herself alone, and the folly of looking to Great Britain for countenance and aid. He ex-posed fully the abolition policy of that nation, es exemplified by her acts for many years. He referred to the great sacrifice at which she had abolished slavery in her own dominions, and to the fact that in her offer to Texas the abolition of slavery was one of the conditions.

"Both speakers studiously refrained from any appeals the passions or fears of the audience, and sustained their views of this great question in calm and forcible argument." The following resolutions were then introduced by M. C. MORDECAI, Esq., and adopted :

by M. C. MORDECAI, Esq., and adopted:

Resolved, That, inasmuch as the organization of the Auxiliary Southern Rights Association is now recognised as intended to advance the doctrine of separate State action, it is incumbent on those who are prepared to stand by the resolutions just adopted to make equal preparation for the just maintenance of the doctrines that we believe essential to the welfare and honor of South Carolina.

Resolved, That a committee of vigilance and conference, to consist of one hundred members, be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to recommend such measures as shall be in their judgment best calculated to unite the public sentiment of our city and State in the support of the principles we have now openly professed.

timent of our city and State in the support of the principles we have now openly professed.

Resolved, That a committee of correspondence, to consist of twenty-five, be appointed by the Chair to correspond with our fellow-citizens in this State and other Southern States in relation to the great purpose of combining Southern feeling, and making it conduce to the great end of united Southern

The resolutions offered by Mr. FINLEY were then put and adopted with great unanimity.

The following resolution was submitted by Mr. CARROLL, and was laid on the table by a vote of

the meeting:

Resolved, That, while we cannot believe our sister States of the South will submit for any considerable time to the recent aggressions of the Federal Government upon their rights, and while we have full faith in their intentions to cooperate with each other for the vindication of those rights, we nevertheless declare that to South Carolina is due the allegiance of each of her citizens, and that much as we deprecate her separate secession from the Union, under existing circumstances, yet should her constituted authorities authorities resolve upon such a measure, we shall then hold it TREASON in any son of hers to oppose such determination.

Major Edward Manigutt, from the Central Executive Committee, then offered the following resolutions, and prefaced them with a few remarks, foreibly sustaining the principles they advance:

1. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Association, South Carolina has taken her stand against the misnamed compromise measures, to which, consistently with her honor,

compromise measures, to which, consistently with her lean never submit.

2. Resolved, That the co-operation of the Southern a upon past issues, although much desired by all the peop South Carolina, appears to this Association at present to least improbable.

South Carolina, appears to this Association, if least improbable.

3. Resolved, That, in the epiaton of this Association, if State of South Carolina cannot, without dishonor and immonent danger to the rights and liberties of her people, wait any new issue to be presented, and, failing in a reasonatime to obtain the co-operation of the other Southern Stateshould withdraw alone from the Union.

The Hon, R. BARNWELL REFET then rose to support the resolutions, and was received with enthusiastic and long-continued applause. Mr. Rhett engaged the earnest attention of the meeting about an hour in delivering one of the ablest speeches and completest arguments which has ever been pronounced upon the subject of Southern wrongs pronounced upon the subject of Southern wrongs and remedies. His appeal to the consistency and determination of the citizens of this State under ex-isting circumstances will long be remembered by those who heard him.

Judge Rice then addressed the audience, and the question being taken on the resolutions they were unanimously adopted.

GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: Not many weeks have passed since you had the kindness to give in-sertion to a notice of mine on De Hass's Indian Wars of Western Virginia. To me that work has, and must life-long have, a heartfelt interest. This year completes a cycle of seventy years since I— then (1781) an infant under seven years of age—was placed on the theatre of De Hass's work, and on that parced on the theatre of De Hass's work, and on that part comprising Western Pennsylvania and Northwestern Virginia. Raised to manhood on that frontier, many of the actors I knew personally, and I might say all, whose names are identified with its early history, I have had imprinted, deeply stamped on my memory. From early age to middle life I was resident in the Great West, from 1781 to 1815—thirty-four years.

Long, however, after the infancy of the country and writer had passed, and all the most fearful and repulsive features of frontier society had passed, and had been replaced by the every-day increasing attributes of civilization, custom retained the term western," and applied it to regions now eastern. If we set out from the Atlantic coast on lat. 40°, the distance hence to the western border of Missouri does not carry us half-way to the Pacific coast, though passing over upwards of 1,100 miles. By this process is revealed the striking fact hat the "Western country" has to be sought for far remote

A friend of mine has only a few days past returned om an extensive tour, reaching the new capital of the Teritory of Minnesota, (St. Paul,) situated on the right, or western bank of the Mississippi river, nine miles below Fort Snelling. My friend, with expressions of admiration of the now "Great West," placed in my hands "Annals of the Minnesota Hisorical Society for the years A. D. 1850-'51 : St. Paul, D. A. Robertson, printer, 1851," pp. 184.

At page 84 of the Annals the geographical position of this new provincial capital is given-lat. 44° 52' 46", longitude rom London 93º 4' 54" W.; or very near sixteen degrees, , in time, an hour west of Washington. No route between nese extremes could be formed under 1,200 miles. Yet at St. Paul already exists an entightened historical society, preparing and issuing annual transactions replete with material, and that material evincing a public in a high state of mental improvement, and adding evidence of advancing civilization which admits no denial. But let us pause in our

views of the future, and in retrospect scan the past.

There are now lying before me three works on "The Great West," which, taken together, and contrasted with the Annals f Minnesots, are most admirably adapted to display the extremes in the history of that immense region, and a region of continuous habitable surface, if we include from ocean to that time forth commences the moral struggle between con-

Withers; Clarksburg, Virginia, 1 vol. 8 vo. 319 pager, 1831. and a lower sphere. The following extract, being Canto VI. Second, in order of time, and first in extent of historical may be taken as a specimen of the moral and style of the nterest, is Hildreth's "Ohio Valley and the Early Settlenent of the Northwest Territory," 1 vol. 525 pages.

Third, in order of time, " Early Settlement and Indian Wars of Western Virginia," by Willis de Hass, 1 vol. 8vo. 416 pages.

In the three volumes we have before us the extremes of a evolution unequalled in the annals of mankind. In every ne of the three we have thrilling incidents omitted in the there; and, taken together, we have, depicted in colors not to be effaced during life, the horrors of savage warfare, the dangers, deaths, and hardships attending the early settlements

Turn from these tragic pages, and open the Annals of the Minnesota Historical Society, and the gloom passes away,

and Elysian fields open. It may be noted that the organized States and Territories on the eastern region of the United States embrace an aggregate area so near one million two hundred thousand square miles hat this aggregate area may be adopted without much departure from reality. Assuming the entire domain at three millions of square miles, leaves yet for the already organized sections and the spaces unorganized of the great Western or Pacific region an area comprising one million eight hundred thousand square miles. The actual population of the whole of the United States territory may be assumed at 24,000,000, or twenty to the square mile on the Eastern or Atlantic region. A similar distributive population on the whole domain, from ocean to ocean, would give an aggregate of SIXTY MILLIONS a number which, on strict mathematical analysis on recorded data, afforded by actual progressive numbers, will be reached by 1884, or thirty-three years from the present time, as may be seen by the annexed tabular statement. In the Nationa Intelligencer, No. 9,944, (1845,) may be found a centennia census table, calculated by me, extending from 1790 to 1901, founded on the census of 1790, and constructed on an annual increment of three per cent. per annum. The population in 1850, by the census, amounted to 23,260,734; by my table the population was given at 23, 138,004; difference 122,730 excess in favor of the census. Adopting my tabular number at every fifth year to 1885, the population will send them.

n year to 1880, t	ne bobaration will
1850	23,138,004
1855	26,823,285
1860	31,095,535
1865	35,038,231
	40,617,708
	47,087,052
	54,586,795
	63,291,353

The sixty millions alluded to above, allowing the incre ment of three per cent., will, we see, be reached as already stated; and then, with not one cause of decrement on the movement and ratio of increase, if taken at three per cent. per annum, duplicates in about twenty-four years ; therefore, if no serious disturbance be allowed to interfere with the order of things, the aggregate population of the United States at the close of the current century must exceed 100,000,000. WILLIAM DARBY.

THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE.—This reliable statistical journal has now reached its sixth year, and furnishes valuable details which should be in the hands of everybank officer and of every legislator. The work is edited by a gentleman who for thirty years was a resident of our District, but who finds better facilities at the North for the compilation of such a

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.-At New York, on Friday evening, were observed a number of meteors in the beavens, and similar phenomena had been apparent for several nights While the citizens of Charleston to this great end level at the control of the citizens of Charleston to this great end level at the control of the citizens o previously. These who are fond of studying nature in all NOTES ON A NEW BOOK.

ULRIC; OR THE VOICES. By T. S. FAY. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Mr. Far's name is already familiar to our re-

this his latest work, without materially adding to his reputa-tion, will not detrect from that which he has won. That he hould find time amid the pleasures and distractions of a foreign ic." in whose affairs every citizen was expected to take a ert, Plate excluded poets, thinking, we suppose, that the ritabile genus valum would make but sorry statesmen. Babel of political life, as in the experience of Cowper, yet such is the exigence and engrosscidedly adverse to his poetical pretensions; and he who has cold and exposure knows nothing of the value of clothing left behind him political and forensic orations that contest the palm of superiority with Demosthenes, has also bequeathed us verses which a tyro in Latin can equal with the aid of a Gradus and Anthon's "Latin versification." If Homer had not been blind, the world might never have seen the Iliad:

and a home; one who has never suffered from poverty knows movable because of the rotary motion of the earth. Three nothing of the value of prosperity; and one who has never suffered from poverty knows movable because of the rotary motion of the earth. Three nothing of the value of slavery and oppression knows nothing of Since, then, the pole star and the centre of the earth are common points in all the planes which a pendulum may deknowledge of the evils of despotism that is at some future scribe, and since the point of suspension becomes successively not been blind, the world might never have seen the Iliad: knowledge of the evils of despotism that is at some future period to be the grave of American liberty. This is the secretary" would have found time or inclination to steal away from the confusion of a court or the centention of diplomatists to pen more than an occasional connect? It may be the value of freedom. And it is the want of this actual knowledge of the evils of despotism that is at some future and inclination to suspension becomes successively a point in each plane, and also changes its position 15° every hour, have we not a series of intersecting planes instead of parallel ones? I should be glad to see this difficulty removed by any one who can, for it constantly from the confusion of a court or the contention of diplomatists to pen more than an occasional sonnet? It was not until his eyes were closed upon the visible world that he invoked the heavenly muse to aid the "adventurous song" which was to "assert eternal Providence, And justify the ways of God to men."

And who that has ever read the opening verses of the third Book in Peradice Lost has imagined that other than a blind

must cease to fish in the muddy waters of politics. Our ideas of the poet's life are associated with the bubling flow of some secluded Vaucluse fountain, or the sunny side of some Rydal mount, where earth and air and sky conspire to heighten the "glory in the grass and the splendor in the flower." In enes like these it is that genius most generally elaborates the finished products of her creative energy, more noiseless in its myriad-minded workings than the hands that reared the temple of Solomon, beneath which, though "there was neither hammer nor axe, nor any tool of iron heard in the house while it was in building," yet a temple rose in all its mmetry and grandeur, and "overlaid within with pure To be poet and diplomatist, to write novels and reaties, with the same pen to indite a protocol and a sonnet, never entered into the cogitata et visa of Bacon. Without thus to natura, it must be admitted that he has tradden two walks of life that have always been considered most divergent.

"Ulric" is a poem of very facile versification, reminding the reader more perhaps of the easy flow of Sir Walter Scott than any other English poet. It possesses in a great degree the Swiss, like the people of the Highlands of Scotland and could work at once, and they were in constant danger from

entire poem. It was the hour of midnight deep, Uric lay stretched in balmy sleep,
When lo! a shape obscene,
With stealthy pace and envious leer,
Did sudden at his side appear,
And o'er his bosom lean.

So ho! while yet thou may'st, pure one, In virtue's plessing dream sleep on!
Thou 'scap'st not thus hell's every snare;
Let all thy angels, if they dere,
Pretend to save thee. Effort vain!
I mark thy foul heart's fatal stain! Sleep on ! sleep on ! we meet again. Sleep on! sleep on! we meet again."

Thus the remorseless tempter breathed
His threatening words, in vapor wreathed,
Which, with voluptuous influence fraught,
Of erring hope and poisoned thought,
In loveliest forms of earth arrayed,
Around the unconscious sleeper played;
Down sinking slowly, half inclose
The cheek, where modest virtue glows,
And then, in beauteous visions, roll
Across his mind and through his soul.
And straightway Ulric seems to roam,
With a sweet one—he knows not whom—
O'er many a meadow, bright and broad,
Through many a deep and solemn wood.
Thus far, when started from the bed, Through many a deep and solemn wood.
Thus far, when started from the bed,
With terror struck, the fiend had fled,
Ashamed, unable, and afraid
An angel's glance to meet.
So the hyena foul at night,
That seeks, with menstrous appetite,
Of some new grave the inmate bright,
With conscious fear and guilt takes flight
Disturbed by human feet.
And as he vanished, wanned in class.

Disturbed by human lest.

And as he vanished, wrapped in gloom,
A tender radiance filled the room;
So once our Saviour's empty tomb—
And Ulric's poisoned alumber broke;
Who with convulsive start awoke,
As one who falls into the sea
From some high mountain suddenly!
And a clear voice, all low and still,
Flowed through his veins with secret thrill. "Ulric! well done! thou hast by faith's pure light,
Escaped perdition. As thy lips,did pray,
Around thee gathered hosts of angels bright,
Ready to guide thee to eternal day.
For know the Evil One doth haunt thy way,

And for thee weaves another, deadlier snare.

Watch thy weak heart—it leads thy steps astray,
Nor cling to earthly thing, how sweet so e'er!

Oh, Ulric! tremble! watch! beware! beware!" AMUSING SCHME.-At 7 o'clock on Thursday eve while the Convention were discussing an amendment of Mr Wise to the schedule restricting the next Legislature (unde Wise to the schedule restricting the next Legislature (under the old constitution) to the passage of the tax bill and other provisions necessary to the carrying on of the government—Mr. Hays on the floor—the gas lights, from some cause, suddenly went out. Mr. Botts warned the Convention that the gas escaping would fill the room, and, unless they adjourned at once, the whole body would be blown up! He repeated the warning, and, after the most animated scampering we have ever witnessed, the body left the room—voting, while running, to take a recess until 8 P. M. Mr. Botts, by this proceeding, succeeded in alarming the whole Convention, whose members had no idea of being blown up, at least until the Constitution is adopted.—Richmond Enquirer.

A fatal accident occurred at Millstone Point, Waterford A fatal accident occurred at Milistone Point, Waterlord, (Ct.) on Monday last, the 28th ultime, which resulted in the death of Mr. William Frazer, of the firm of Batts & Frazer. Mr. Frazer, at the fatal moment, was standing some 200 feet from a blast that was being fired, when a fragment of the rock, weighing some fifty pounds, flow with the swiftness of a bullet, and struck him in the left breast, killing him in-

Parce of Land.—More than thirty dellars a square foot has just been paid for a lot 50 feet by 52, on the corner of Wall and Pearl streets, in New York, by the Seamens' Saving Bank. The entire cost of the lot is \$80,000.

TO THE EDITORS.

GENTLEMEN : I have read with much pleasure and profit several articles in your paper on "the Evil of the Dey," and trust that the wise admonitions they contain will be beneficial to the people. This is a subject not easily exhausted, and I will refer to a few other "evils" you failed to notice.

history of our country that a vast difference exists between muses of fiction and poetry, evinces a cast of mind endowed with qualities that are rarely combined. From the "Republic," in whose affairs every citizen was expected to take a our ancestors. Our Fathers of the Revolution had a noble They knew from actual oppression the true value of freedom and, in knowing this, they were superior to us in practical political wisdom. No one knows the value of an object until he has toiled in its pursuit and suffered in its attainment. who has never been hungry and thirsty knows nothing of the value of food and drink; one who has never suffered from

the people, will come to decay and extinction whenever the people cease to be virtuous and patriotic. The estimated value of liberty will depreciate in proportion to the time of its enjoyment, as does every thing else in this world. Men are Milton could have written them?

He who would scale Parassus must desert the forum; he its novelty than its intrinsic value. Among the truly wise who would slake his thirst at the pure fountains of Castaly must cease to fish in the muddy waters of politics. Our great mass it is rated as a mere toy—a thing to be played officers, without which the Government is to be deprayed and liberty secrificed ? How many of us, in voting for or again a candidate, inquire of his qualifications for office? How many inquire, is this a man of honor or dishonor; a man of virtue and integrity, or a knave and hypocrite? And yet these qualities and attributes of character in public officers are even-tually to save or destroy this Republic!

The very fertility of the soil of the United States is advers to popular virtue and patriotism, and hostile to national freeaties, with the same pen to indice a protocol and a solution, to popular virtue and perform, and the world are choke the bottom of the main shaft up above the hot those of the Republican cantons of Switzerland; and they are working in the upper seam. The news soon spread, the solution of the relatives of the poor the usus natura, it must be admitted that he has tredden two thus for several reasons. Their country is barren and moun-

perience of the actual sufferings of slavery with the American people would be impossible; we are essentially and practically free, and are therefore precluded from acquiring the requisite political wisdom from that source. Here our fathers had the advantage of us. But have we no other resources except that of becoming actually slaves, by which we may learn patriotic virtue and political wisdom? Let us profit by the experience and sufferings of others. Let us remember the wise lessons taught us by our fathers of the Revolution, and let us "indignantly frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts." History abounds in examples, and will give us this profit of others in slavery. If this source be not within the reach of the great popular mass, the newspaper accounts of the aufferings of the people of Europe will furnish the lessons. Read the accounts which these journals present of cally free, and are therefore precluded from acquiring the relessons. Read the accounts which these journals present of poverty, misery, and degradation entailed on the people of PRILOSOPHY OF SWIMMING. - Elizur Wright gives the poverty, misery, and degradation entailed on the people of Europe by the exacting and grinding depotism of its Governments, and compare them with our own condition. See the farmer of that country, instead of enjoying the product of his own labor, excluded from all ownership of the soil. See him the defenceless victim of a rapacious landlord, who is rolling in his carriage and immersed in wealth and luxury, whilst he and his family are doomed to almost starvation. Compare the taxes of the poor people of Europe, assessed without their consent, with the taxes the people of this country pay, and with their own consent. The fact is that it is impossible to describe the aqualid poverty, disease, suffering, and dervation of these poor, helpless, ragged, and ensired people. Even the imagination of an American citizen cannot paint their miseries and misfortunes. Such scenes of wo and suffering are not to be found here. The few mischances and sufferings are not to be found here. The few mischances and sufferings are not to be found here. The few mischances and sufferings are not to be found here. The few mischances and sufferings are not to be found here. The few mischances and sufferings are not to be found here. The few mischances and sufferings are not to be found here. The few mischances and sufferings are not to be found here. The few mischances and sufferings are not to be found here. The few mischances and sufferings are not to be found here. are not to be found here. The few mischances and sufferings we feel are generally brought on ourselves. And are we following :

OLD FATERN JONES.—The Lewrenceburg Press tells the we feel are generally brought on ourselves. And are we willing to learn the true value of liberty by suffering all these miserable degradations? If ever this should become our condition, we will richly deserve it. The People here are the Government; and whenever they shall part with this high prerogative, they must and will be slaves. Whenever they diarregard the advice of the founders of the Republic, they will then learn, but probably too late, something of the inectification on the state prison, and a very proper appointment it was. At the time when the announcement of this facts was made, a member of the Methodit Church, reading which the range of one of the circuits will then learn, but probably too late, something of the inectification of the service of the fact of the people under titles of nobility. Republice manufacture islos for the people under titles of not plant the state prison, and a very proper appointment it was an accordance of the Methodit Church, reading within the range of one of the circuits with one of his sergiblors, got on his horse, and having the present of the feet of the state prison, and a very proper appointment two manufactures them under official titles of the proper of the state prison, and a suppose of "a smen" and under the days on the state prison, and a suppose of "a smen" and under the days such as Presidents, Congressmen, Judges, Generals, and so on; Demagogues manufacture them from a material every where found, called knavery and cunning; and Misers over where found, called knavery and cunning; and Misers over where found, called knavery and cunning; and Misers over where found, called knavery and cunning; and Misers over where found, called knavery and cunning; and Misers over where found, called knavery and cunning; and Misers over where found, called knavery and cunning; and Misers over where found, called knavery and cunning; and misers over where found, and the suppose over where found, called knavery and cunning; a

TO THE EDITORS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, WINCHESTER, TREE.

JULY 27, 1851.

Mesers. Gazes & Snaron : Allow an humble votary of cience to suggest through the Intelligencer a difficulty in segard to Foucault's experiment which seems insuperable, and to ask a solution of some of your many able correspond dents who have recently been investigating it. Perhaps Mr so would oblige hundreds to whom the same difficulty pre-sents itself. It is this: It is assumed from the laws of iner tia and mechanical force that the pendulum, once in motion, will continue to oscillate in the same or parallel planes. Now, if a pendulum be set in motion towards a fixed star, say the pole star, by this law of inertia it will continue to vibrate towards the pole star ; or, in other words, the pole star pecomes a point in the plane of its vibration, and is fixed; second fixed+ point in the plane of its vibration; the point demonstration of the exact squaring of the circle, which he says the Egyptians did six thousand years ago; if so, where can it be found, and if not, whether it is his purpose to do so Yours, truly,

MINOR MERIWETHER.

† I call it fixed, because the orbitual motion of the earth has no bearing on the present difficulty, and therefore may be omitted in its consideration. This gentleman ded within ten days after the publication of his note upon this subject.—Eds. Nut. Intelligencer.

A HERO IN LOWLY LIFE.

About forty men and boys were lately placed in imminent petil by an accident in a coal-pit at Bedminster, near Bristol, (England,) belonging to Mesers. Goulston & Co. The pit was sunk about eight years ago; it is very deep, but very free from water and choke-damp. The main shaft extends 810 feet down; but at some yards along the workings of the top-seam a second additional shaft, called a tip-shaft, is sunk from the upper into the lower seam; workings are being opened into still desper seams. At eleven o'clock last Friday morning an ascending coal-truck knocked away the timber framing, and caused the sides of the shaft to fall in and completely choke the betters of the wain sheft to restel

than any other English poet. It possesses in a great degree
those minor qualities of English verse which constitute the
sum and cubstance of such Franch postry as the "Jocqua" of Monsieur Lamartine—simple and natural ideas expressed
in a very metrical verification. If there is any one book
more than another worthy of the attention of American poets
and postasters, we would suggest it is "Guest on English
Rhythm," for our republican poets have generally seneced,
a most contumecious independence of the laws that govern the
disposition of accents and calences, excepting, of course, that
unequalted masser of English hythm, the last Edgar A. PoeThe flow of Mr. Pay's verse is rarely marred and obstructed
by the metrical anastonoses of a misplaced accent or faulty
caural pause, and if aught of censure must be found with
"Ulfic," the complaint would probably be that its style and
sentiments are to often rather polection—remoin propriors
The moral tenor and tendency of the poem is unexceptionable.
The scene is laid in Germany—

Where, slowly dowing, winds its way,

By wood and plain, the modest Spree,
And bathes the castel and the wall

Of Brandenbourg's old capital—

and the time about the middle of the sixteenth century,
when the "new faith" of Luther had been embraced by the
elector Joschin II. Ultic von Roenberg, a young ritunctiert,
or ceptain of cavalry, becomes a convert to these new does

and lower sphere. The following extract, being Canto VI.

The old edage that "the devil finde semployment for killings olditings" of vivoices "addressed from heaven
and a lower sphere. The following extract, being Canto VI.

The found that the second of the service of the sittle of the single of the service of the sittle of mass of the people, liberty is always endangered. Who in all'countries are the malcontents? Why, the idle, the worthless, the indulgent, and the depraved. And does not, then, the exuberant fertility of this country, in which the poorest man can find time, three days in the week, to serve the devil, afford facilities for vice and depravity unknown to other countries?

The best means of preserving our individual and national liberty is to acquire an exact estimate of its true value. Experience of the actual sufferings of slavery with the American would soon recover. would soon recover.

MENTAL EXCITEMENT. -Bad news weakens the action of

OLD FATHER JONES. -The Lawrenceburg Press tells the